

standing. It was occupied by the Commissioners of Emigration four years ago, and three years ago it was a cholera hospital. It is now a livery stable.

St. Philip's Episcopal Church, in Center-street, has been demolished within the past year, and a large printing establishment stands in its place.

The Presbyterian Church in Murray street was removed to Ninth street, near the Astor-place Opera House, and re-erected there in 1812.

The Moravian Church was first established in Fulton street, near Dutch street, in 1751. It was rebuilt in 1828. By the widening of Fulton street in 1836, eight feet of the front of the church was cut off. In 1843 this congregation built a new church at the corner of Houston and Mott streets.

The Baptists purchased the Presbyterian Church in Light street in 1824, in which the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Cox had for many years officiated, and in which he was mobbed at the time of the famous abolition riots.

The French Church, Du St. Esprit, removed from Pine street to the corner of Franklin and Church streets in 1834, since which time it has connected itself with the Episcopal denomination and adopted that form of worship.

Grace Church at the corner of Broadway and Rector street was abandoned in 1846, when the congregation removed to the new edifice on Broadway. The site of the old church is occupied by stores of immense proportions.

The Old Brick Church (the Rev. Dr. Spring) was erected in 1768, and then situated in the fields out of the city. During the Revolution it was used as a hospital.

The Broadway Tabernacle was built in 1835 as a Free Presbyterian Church. It was purchased in 1840 by a society of Congregationalists, and in 1845 the Rev. J. P. Thompson became its pastor. It has been entirely demolished since the 1st of May, and stores are being erected where it stood.

The old Bethel ship John Wesley, which has been anchored for many years in the dock at the foot of Rector street, and has been known as the Methodist Swedish Mission, is about to be abandoned on account of its age, and the Carrier Pigeon is being fitted up to take its place. It will be more commodious and convenient than the old John Wesley.

The population of the lower wards continued to increase, while the churches were diminishing, until 1850; since which time there has been a decrease of 10,000, mostly in the Second and Third Wards, which have been undergoing the transformation from dwellings to places of business. Although the returns of the census show an increase of 15,000 population in these lower wards since 1840, while the churches were diminishing in number, it must be remembered that there has been a great change in the character of the population. The old residents have moved to the upper part of the city, and their places have been occupied by foreigners, most of them Catholics, and who, of course, would not attend or support Protestant churches. The change in the numbers of the residents of these lower wards is, however, not so real as it would appear from the building operations, for the reason that the population of one large tenement-house is about equal to the number of residents formerly found in a whole block. The census gives the following figures of the population:

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1855.
First Ward.....	13,301	10,429	19,794	13,445
Second Ward.....	8,203	6,394	6,655	5,249
Third Ward.....	11,461	10,950	19,855	7,969
Fourth Ward.....	12,705	15,779	23,450	22,505
Fifth Ward.....	17,722	18,128	22,636	21,617
Sixth Ward.....	13,070	17,138	24,698	25,725
Total.....	73,130	80,231	107,296	97,118

The religious accommodations for this population of nearly one hundred thousand souls consist of but seven churches, four missions, and two floating Bethels—all of which, filled to their utmost capacity, could not contain one-fifth of the population of this district. There are within the same limits four theaters—the Broadway, the Bowers, the National in Chatham street, and Burton's old theater in Chambers street—which will seat about as many persons as the remaining churches. The same district, according to our estimates, contains about 2,000 places where liquor is sold, and 400 houses of bad repute.

Of the remaining churches, it is already decreed that three of them will soon be removed. It is evident, from the reduced number of attendants at others, since the first of May, that they must soon follow. The following are the churches now remaining:

BAPTIST.	
Light-street Church, corner of Varick street.	
Oliver-street Church, corner of Rector and Madison streets.	
Established in 1792. The present edifice was erected in 1843.	
DUTCH REFORMED.	
Associate Church, corner of Fulton and William streets.	
Founded in 1767.	
LUTHERAN.	
St. Matthew's, in Walker street, near Broadway.	
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.	
John-street Church. First established in 1768. The present edifice was built in 1818.	
Duane-street Church. Erected in 1797.	
Zion's Church (Colored). Corner of Leonard and Church streets. Established in 1800. Rebuilt in 1849.	
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.	
Trinity Church, Broadway. Established in 1696. The edifice of the present edifice was commenced in 1841.	
St. George's Church, Beekman street. Established in 1752.	
St. Paul's Chapel, Rector street. Erected in 1792.	
St. James' Church, Varick street. Erected in 1807.	
Du Saint Esprit (French), corner of Franklin and Church streets.	
ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
St. Peter's, Barclay street. Established in 1790. Present edifice erected in 1856.	
St. Andrew's, Duane street.	
Transfiguration, corner of Mott and Cross streets.	
St. James' Church, in James street. Established in 1830.	
CHURCHES FOR SEAMEN.	
Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets.	
Church of the Holy Comforter (Episcopal), foot of Light street, North River.	
Bethel ship John Wesley (Methodist), at Pier No. 11, North River.	
MISSIONS.	
Five Points Methodist Mission.	
Third German Mission (Dutch Reformed), Ann street.	
Union Mission, 42 Rector street.	
St. John's, 27 Greenwich street.	

Of these the Baptist Church in Oliver street and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Duane street are offered for sale; and the German Lutheran congregation worshipping in St. Matthew's Church in Walker street, have determined to remove up town in two years' time. It will be seen that several denominations have recently lost their foothold, while others have been retained in this lower section of the city.

The Roman Catholic Church has grown in strength in consequence of the change in the character of the population. The first Roman Catholic Church in New-York was St. Peter's, at the corner of Barclay and Church streets. It was established in 1786, and was for thirty years the only Roman Catholic Church in the city. The present edifice was erected in 1836. St. Patrick's Cathedral, built about forty years ago, at the corner of Mott and Prince streets, was the second one. As other congregations have removed out of this district, the Catholics have purchased their church edifices for their own use. They purchased their church in Ann street, in 1825, and used it until 1834, when it was burned. A part of the congregation then erected St. James' Church in James street, and the remainder purchased the Reform Presbyterian Church in Chambers street, in 1836, and called it the Church of the Transfiguration. This is the congregation which purchased, and now occupy the Episcopal Church at the corner of Mott and Cross streets. In fact, all of the churches in this district now or heretofore in use by the Catholics—except St. Peter's and St. James'—have been purchased from other denominations. At this time, where there is a decrease in the population of the lower wards, there is probably an increase of Catholics.

Since the abandonment of the Tabernacle, and the destruction of Dr. Spring's Church, the Presbyterians have not a church remaining in this district.

Ten years hence, when the rebuilt for business purposes, as the Third Ward has been recently, scarce half a dozen churches will be found in a district which forty years ago contained the principal churches of the city; and the tenant-house population, the so-called "hottentots" and "thousanders" of strangers who throng in the lower part of the city—numbering at least one hundred thousand souls—will be left comparatively destitute of church accommodations.

A REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—THE REMEDY WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.—LOOK OUT FOR POISONED PORK.—A. C. SUGG, LONDON, KY., says in a letter over his own signature in *The Ohio Farmer*, June 13, that he has discovered a remedy for the disease now prevailing at the West among hogs. And what think our readers of the remedy? Just hear what this swine doctor says, and think how you would like to eat his pork:

"The epidemic made its appearance among my hogs about the 1st of February. I had at that time about 800 head, and my pigs feeding on stubble, and they commenced dying from five to twenty heads in 24 hours. I tried many remedies, but none seemed to check the disease until I gave four hogs, that were nearly dead, about a teaspoonful of arsenic each, and they immediately got well. I then put half a pound of arsenic in the feed every two or three days afterward until the disease disappeared, which was in a very few days after I commenced the use of it, and there has been no appearance of it since among my hogs. I have been for the last month or two feeding a little over 1,000 head, and my hogs, ever since I commenced the use of arsenic, have been healthy and thrive finely. But I still give them half a pound about once a week."

We suppose this must be good, upon the principle that one poison counteracts another. If, as has been alleged, the disease is occasioned by the miasmatica used in distilling the grain, we suppose that the remedy should be sought for in a virulent mineral poison, to counteract the effects of the other, which is a terrible vegetable poison. But with both poisons incorporated into the meat, what sort of food will it be for Christian men, women and children. In all probability the meat of these arsenical hogs will be sent to New-York, and every one who eats fresh pork, ham or sausage, will stand a chance to try its effect upon his own person.

With all due deference to the fastidiousness of those who gave up their breakfast and mathematics while reading our exhibit of the way pork is made in this city, they have more cause of alarm in this statement of the way hogs are fattened in Kentucky.

CONNECTICUT OXES.—They do raise oxen in the land of "the beautiful river." A pair seven years old, one a Durham grade and one a "Connecticut red," that worked till October last, and have been since fattened, now weigh 51 cwt. They are owned by Roberts Wells, of Wethersfield.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

## THE STORM YESTERDAY.

A heavy squall of wind and rain came on from the westward yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, doing considerable damage to the trees, awnings and new buildings throughout the city. Nothing serious occurred in the Bay; but several vessels laying in the North River dragged their anchors. The ship *Onward* came in collision with the ship *Webster*, carrying away a portion of the stern of the latter. The ship *Anna Decatur*, lying at Pier No. 11 North River, broke loose from her moorings and ran foul of a brig carrying away forward sails and head gear. A small boat when off the battery was upset, and two men were in her were rescued by Mr. John Welch, a Whitehall boatman. On the coast the storm was very severe; but we do not hear of any disasters. At Sheephead Bay, a friend informs us that the wind lifted a large horse shed into the air and carried it on for a long distance, breaking it in pieces. A small boat was also blown high into the air and smashed to atoms.

## YACHT RACE.

A very fine and exciting yacht race came off in the East River yesterday afternoon, for three prizes, the first consisting of a purse of \$50, the second a purse of \$25, and the third a silver cup valued at \$15. The following boats were entered for the contest:

1. The <i>Prize</i> , 12 feet.....by John Wild.	
2. <i>Emma</i> , 13 feet 6 inches.....by J. Bache, jr.	
3. <i>F. E. Spaulding</i> , 10 feet 4 inches.....by J. Kniffen.	
4. <i>Silence</i> , 20 feet 4 inches.....by D. Kirby.	
5. <i>Henry Gold Collins</i> , 21 feet.....by Capt. G. G. Collins.	
6. <i>Electric Spark</i> , 20 feet.....by Joseph E. Felling.	
7. <i>Bob Fish</i> , 21 feet 4 inches.....by Jacob Varian.	

A minute and a half to the foot was allowed in favor of the smaller boats. The boats started from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, down and round a stake-boat anchored off Tenth street; thence up the river round another stake-boat off Hunter's Point, and thence round another stake-boat near the starting point, three times, comprising a distance of about 11 miles. The race resulted in the *Silence* winning the first prize, the *Electric Spark* the second, and the *Bob Fish* the third prize. The *Henry Gold Collins* came in eight minutes behind the *Bob Fish*.

The *Silence* made the run in 1h. 36m. 54s.; *Electric Spark* in 1h. 34m. 50s., and the *Bob Fish* in 1h. 35m. 49s.

The race was a very spirited one indeed, and attracted a very large crowd of spectators. The breeze was pretty stiff, and one of the crew of the *Silence*, in his zeal to balance the boat by leaning over her side, fell overboard, and in his efforts to save himself by standing on the center board, saved the gallant little craft from upsetting.

SHIP KNICKERBOCKER AGROUND AND AFOAT AGAIN.—The ship *Knickerböcker*, Capt. Peabody, with Railroad iron and 400 passengers to Statton & Thompson, New-York, struck on the outer bar, off Deal, New-Jersey, during the fog on Sunday morning, while lying to. As soon as the fog lifted Capt. Peabody caused a keel anchor to be carried off shore, and then set his passengers to work at the capstan, and at length succeeded in getting his ship afloat again. By the aid of a steam-tug he reached Quarantine on Monday morning, his vessel having received no perceptible damage from the accident.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners met yesterday at their office in White street. A number of men were removed for insubordination, and the following appointments were made: G. Elder, T. Snodgrass, C. Cook, W. Little, N. Dubois, S. H. Hastings.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Commencement exercises of the Normal School will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening of this week. The examination of the classes has just closed, and the Executive Committee have awarded the honors of graduation to about eighty young ladies, who will receive their diplomas at the hands of John Davenport, esq., Chairman, on the evening of the Commencement. Addresses will be delivered by President Green, and the Rev. Dr. Adams of this city. Vocal and instrumental music will enliven the occasion, which, it is expected, will surpass in interest anything that has preceded it. Tickets and programmes may be had, gratis, at the office of the Clerk of the Board, corner of Grand and Elm streets.

CHIEF OF POLICE MATSILL ABOUT TO EMIGRATE.—On Monday morning next, Mr. George W. Matsill, who for the last thirteen years has occupied the position of Chief of Police in this city, starts with his family for Iowa, where he designs settling. Beside his family, two or three officers who have been connected with the Chief's Office for several years past, will accompany him. Mr. Matsill first commenced public life as a Custom-House Officer, and was subsequently elected Police Magistrate, which office he held for five years during the old watch system. He was next appointed Chief of Police, which position he held until recently.

SPORT FOR THE BOTS—DEATH TO THE DOGS.—During the week ending June 20, 858 dogs, consisting of every species common in this country, have suffered the penalty of death at the public pound, in accordance with city ordinances, and the bodies have been sent to the dead animal contractor's dock at the foot of Forty-fifth street; 31 dead horses, 4 cows, and 11 hogs have been sent to the same dock, all of which have been transported to Barron Island.

WHAT WE EAT.—Mr. White, No. 12 Sullivan street, yesterday forenoon sent his little daughter to a Mr. Hunt's meat stall, located at No. 6 Laurens street, to purchase a quantity of liver for dinner. It was furnished the little girl, when she remarked: "This don't look good." The dealer answered the child that it was "good." The liver was taken home. Mrs. White was quite sure it was not fit to eat. The child was twice sent to the shop with the liver, with the request that the amount paid should be returned. This was refused by the proprietor, when Mr. White repaired to the Station-House at that District and had a conference with Capt. Koehler, who advised him to consult with the City Inspector. Mr. White, with liver in hand, repaired to the City Inspector's Office. The liver was exhibited; it bore unmistakable evidence of being diseased. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Health Warden Kirk of the Seventeenth Ward, by order of the City Inspector. Mr. K., by the way, previous to his connection with the City Inspector's Department, studied and practiced the profession of a butcher, and was the better prepared to

detect the condition of the liver. Mr. Kirk did not long hesitate in pronouncing it diseased and unfit for family use. Mr. Morton, claiming the sale of such commodities detrimental to the public health, dispatched Mr. Kirk and other parties to No. 6 Laurens street to ascertain if any more of the same sort could be found on sale, with instructions for them to examine the case and arrest the parties. A portion of the same remained on sale. "Are you a butcher?" addressing himself to the proprietor, said Mr. K. "I am a butcher," was the reply. "Do you say that is good liver?" interrogated the Health Officer. "Yase, it is good liver," said the Dutchman. "Well, then," said Mr. Kirk, addressing himself to Police Officers Sanford and Rodington, who had been detailed to assist the Health Officer in the arrest. "Take him to the Station-House." He was looked up for the night, and is to appear this morning and answer to the charge of selling diseased meats. Health Officer Kirk advises that Meat Inspectors be appointed to inspect all meats exposed for sale. He informs us that unsound and diseased meats are sold at different places in the market, and at the stalls of cheap meat dealers, in large quantities.

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THE LATE BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—As was reported in yesterday's *TRIBUNE*, one John Moore was on Sunday taken before Justice Connolly charged with brutally beating a girl named Emma Jewitt, in whose room, No. 36 Lispenard street, he had taken lodgings the night previous. So aggravated and fustian in his character was the assault, and being made without the slightest justification, that the magistrate would not allow the prisoner to give bail, but looked him up in prison. The appearance of the woman with her face and head dreadfully cut and disfigured, excited the commiseration not only of the magistrate but of all who were present at the time in the Courtroom. The course of the magistrate in this dealing summarily with one who had committed so fustian an act, was loudly applauded; but during the afternoon a wonderful change took place in the Judge's mind, under the influence of what we know not, but before the closing of the City Prison an officer was dispatched for Moore, who was taken to the house of the magistrate in Fifth street and liberated on bail in the sum of \$1,000, Joseph Forsyth of No. 36 North Moore street becoming surety. The bail bond was not signed yesterday afternoon by Moore himself, but it is probable that he will sign it at his leisure. Moore is said to be a Democratic politician, possessed of some influence among a certain class of individuals, which may perhaps account for the leniency thus shown him.

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THE GEN. PIERCE MUTINEERS.—John Brown, John da Costa and John Ned, the three mutineers of the *Gen. Pierce*, who were convicted of manslaughter in the homicide both of the captain and the cook of their vessel, were sent up to Sing Sing yesterday under charge of Deputy Marshals Hunt and Dunne. They have three years under each sentence to serve out. Their parting with John Smith, their fellow-prisoner, who is sentenced to be hung for the murder of the cook, is described as very affecting. John Smith shed tears.

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